

**The Washington Times**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING  
(Including Sundays)  
By The Washington Times Company,  
THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penn. ave.  
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.  
R. H. TITHERTON, Secretary.  
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sundays), \$3.50.  
Six Months, \$1.75. Three Months, 90c.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1915.

**REAL PROSPERITY MARKET**

New York Central shares touched the highest quotation yesterday that they have known since 1910. Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Reading, and Union Pacific were at high spots; United States Steel and other industrials, along with various of the war stocks, showed corresponding strength.

It was the sort of market that reflects general prosperity. There were no dominating specialties, no war stocks sky-rocketing to impossible levels; Steel, which seems to have been determined to avoid identifying its fortunes with the uncertainties of the "war brides," was a leader; and the best of the rails were all in excellent form. The market, in short, told of good times in every section and in the widest range of enterprises.

The United States is ending the old year and passing into the new in a form that promises to make 1916 the banner development season of its history.

**HUMAN SIDE OF SCIENCE**

Men who speculate on all sorts of abstruse phenomena are in Washington this week. The layman is almost encouraged to do a little speculative thinking on his own account.

Scientists, after all, are pretty human, only they don't always know it. There's the rub.

Scientists, for example, sometimes scorn that simple annal of the poor, the daily newspaper. They cannot see the benefit of reading what Mrs. Get-Rich-Quick wrote at her gold fish dinner last evening. Neither can they understand the interest of the strap hanger in the gyrations of some new cabaret dance, or whether this week's scientific debutante has blue eyes or brown.

But shift the scene a thousand, or half a million, years, and the scientist is aroused with a start. Leave society and the telegraph editor behind (or ahead) and call it ethnology or anthropology, and then you have the scientist enthralled in the most racy and gossipy tidbits about those dubious snake dances of the Hopis, or the evening gowns of the American aborigines.

A scientist would scorn to read about the family affairs of the latest Presidential candidate; but turn back the clock a few thousand years and "The Eye and Hair Color in Children of Old Americans" is worth volumes to him.

Patent medicine advertisements would fill the scientist's idea of nothing to read; but "Herb Medicine Practices of the Northeastern Algonquians" is worth half an hour before the world's most renowned savants.

These few thoughts are not presented in a spirit of pique. Even the worst Philistine in science looks with tolerant eye on the man who spends twenty years deciphering a hieroglyphic. Why, then, do the scientists need a psychologist to teach them a similar kindness for the later day ethnologist of the Sunday colored section, or the anthropological commuter?

**ANOTHER GREAT SIEGE: SALONIKI**

Saloniki today hears its streets and mountain walls echo the tramp of Anglo-French divisions and German armies, instead of Greek phalanxes, Roman legions, and Turkish janissaries. Otherwise, Saloniki is going through an experience so familiar as almost to warrant it, looking back two or three thousand years, in yawning.

Possessing one of the great harbors of the eastern Mediterranean, but always barred from first-class political significance by the over-weening importance of Constantinople, Saloniki has been for many centuries a commercial city. Although it has expanded and modernized vastly in the last half century, it was probably a larger and more important city a thousand years ago than today.

History somehow manages to devise few novelties; it has been going on too long, and its channels for great doings are too well marked. When Rome was seeking empire in the east as Prussia is now, Saloniki was captured, in the third century, and made a dependency of the empire; before that, it had been for centuries an important part in the history of old Macedonia, of which it was and is the metropolis. In the long, dreary period of Rome's decaying power, Saloniki stood as one of the impregnable outposts of western civilization against the long assaults of the barbarians; and long af-

ter Rome had fallen it withstood a long and fearful siege by the Slav, or Tartar tribes. Almost an even thousand years ago a Bulgarian Emperor led his armies against Saloniki; and when the Saracens made their tremendous onslaught on Europe they took Saloniki at one end of the Mediterranean, as they did Spain at the other.

Linked generally to the fortunes of the Byzantine empire after the transfer of power from Rome to the east, Saloniki passed to the control of the Turks even before they succeeded in their assaults on the Byzantine capital. It remained Turkish until the recent Balkan wars won it to Greece.

Its importance to Rome lay in the fact that it was an entrepot on one of the great direct trade routes to the east; precisely the reason that makes it so surprisingly important to the belligerents of today. It has been the scene of various sieges, and of a number of fearful massacres. When the Saracens took it they sold its people into slavery and practically exterminated the community. The recent horrors in Armenia suggest, by comparison, the march civilization has made in the intervening thousand years: the Armenian atrocities are enough more awful and extensive to be worthy of the splendid twentieth century!

Ancient Saloniki finds itself, then, in quite an accustomed posture; the prize of warring empires. It is on the eve of a siege that may prove as important as any the world has seen and storied; perhaps a turning point in a war that already has dwarfed all conflicts of the past.

**LOS CIENTIFICOS PAN-AMERICANOS**

Poco tiempo hace que los peritos fiscales del Hemisferio Occidental se reunieron en la ciudad de Washington para tratar de problemas del Nuevo Mundo, aunque originados en el Viejo esa reunion trato de una nueva interdependencia de las Americas entre si, diferenciandose de esa manera del Viejo Continente.

La idea de que las naciones del Hemisferio Occidental tienen muchas cosas en comun y de que al mismo tiempo hay una linea bien marcada entre intereses e instituciones Europeas, se arraiga cada dia mas y mas. Hubo un periodo largo a pesar de obvias semejanzas entre todos estos nuevos paises que trataban el mismo experimento democratico y que su misma juventud los obligo a depender de Europa para poder recibir los medios necesarios a su desarrollo. Europa fue el almacen del dinero disponible. El Nuevo Mundo necesitaba y alli, unicamente lo podia conseguir.

Asi fue como se desarrollo una dependencia economica en vez de politica y probablemente cada uno de los paises Europeos que habia perdido colonias en el Nuevo Mundo, comprendio al fin que era mucho mejor apadrinar esos nuevos paises economicamente que politicamente.

Por consiguiente America se encontro atada por un nuevo y mas sutil lazo a los destinos del continente paternal. Inevitablemente la intimidad comercial fue acompanada por un desenvolvimiento constante intelectual constante y por relaciones sociales que, a consecuencia de no ser embarrasadas por diferencias politicas, se hicieron mas fuertes.

La guerra Europea se interpuso rudamente con estas bien establecidas relaciones. Como nunca hasta ahora, las Americas se encontraron dependientes de sus propios recursos de vecindad y hacienda.

Los paises menores han tenido que tornar a los Estados Unidos para obtener todos los productos que antes obtenian de Europa. Ahora, en el Congreso Cientifico Pan-Americano se ha visto la siguiente evolucion de esta nueva intimidad: su proyeccion en el campo intelectual y cientifico, en donde indudablemente producia una amistad has definitivas, simpaticas y duraderas. Con respecto a esto, la reunion cientifica a la cual se dio comienzo hoy con delegaciones de mas de veinte paises americanos, asume ahora una importancia no secundada por ningun otro de los pasados acontecimientos Pan-americanos.

**YET MORE SUBMARINE URDER**

The sinking of the French steamer Villa de la Ciotat, without warning, and with the loss of eighty lives, was evidently accomplished by an Austrian submarine, for it is positively stated that there are no German underwater craft in the Mediterranean. However, the flag is of little importance; there is no difference between savagery under the Austrian and savagery under the German emblem.

The persistence of submarine outrages, which have involved neutral as well as belligerent craft, and in which latterly all regard for humanitarian treatment of ship, crew, or passengers has been flung to the wind, shows how desperately determined are the Germanic powers. They are going to win at all hazards;

and they know no method by which to do it save that of terrorism. Are they going to be permitted to terrorize the whole world? Is it possible that civilization will yield before this assault of barbarism, which it could repel and crush if only it were sufficiently determined?

It has become a wider issue than when the United States stood as the great neutral with a grievance. It is now the affair and the grievance of the whole civilized world. Germany and Austria propose nothing less than to make the seas uninhabitable, unusable, by the commerce of the world, if that course will help them win the war. To accomplish what they propose will be to break down the whole theory that the ocean is the common highway of world trade. While Berlin prattles about "freedom of the seas" Germany is smashing every convention, law, and tradition that has grown up in international practice as bulwarks against plain piracy. The buccaneer who looted his prize and made his blindfolded captives walk the plank was almost humane compared with the nation that sends its monsters of the deep to perpetrate murder by the wholesale, not for gain, not for military advantage, not for the sake of naval gains, but for the sheer purpose of driving unmitigated horror into the hearts of all men.

This is become a situation in which the United States, Japan, and every other country has an interest as deep as the concern that civilization may not perish. There has never been a time when the world's common highway was so important to all the world as now; and never in civilized times has there been so determined, so malignant an effort to destroy everything that has been built upon the conception of real freedom of the seas.

**GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND**

The extreme life of a British parliament is seven years; the mandate of the present parliament will expire in the early days of the new year, unless it is extended. Few parliaments in the country's history have lived through the seven-year period; most of them succumb to political reverses and are retired long before the statutory period in order to get the country's verdict on new issues, or new treatment of old.

A general election under present circumstances in England would be an unmitigated misfortune. Several months ago, realizing this, the coalition government had introduced a bill to extend the life of the present parliament eight months, which can be done under the British system. That measure has passed the commons, but not yet the lords.

Now there is acute division in the cabinet, not on political or party lines, but over military matters. The conscriptionists are insisting that there must be strict adherence to the promise, made some time ago, that if the Derby plan of recruiting did not produce the necessary additions to the army, conscription would be adopted. Feeling is strong that, despite optimistic assurances, the plan has not been entirely successful. Detailed figures have never been given.

The danger of a crisis that would force a general election suddenly looms large. There is demand for Lloyd-George as national leader. He is a conscriptionist, and suddenly is become the beau ideal of the rampageous imperialists, just as he was a little while ago their bete noir. They know he would fight as hard and effectively for the empire as ever he fought for his radical ideas.

They are talking a good deal in England about the precedents set by American experience in the civil war. America had to resort to the draft, a form of conscription, when the war was about half over; so why not Britain?

If that argument is good as to conscription, why not the argument that, as a general election in the midst of war was a bad thing for America, it will be bad for England? There is little doubt that the energies of the North were distracted during the later months of 1863 because of the impending campaign in 1864. Politics had to be played with officers, with State legislatures, with State organizations. Both sides played it, and it was demoralizing in the extreme. There have been commentators willing even to aver that Gettysburg and Vicksburg would have been the beginning of a much quicker end to the struggle if it had not been for the enervating influence of too much politics.

Our British friends might well take this leaf from American experience, and study it carefully. They are able to avoid a general election; America was not.

**Seven Chinese Provinces Reported in Rebellion**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—A cablegram received by Tong King Chong, president of the Chinese Republic Association, from revolutionary leaders in Shanghai, stated that a total of seven provinces had declared themselves against the new Chinese monarchy.

**A REAL NEWSPAPER, BUT IT'S DIFFERENT**

Printed in Spanish and English. No Advertisements, Limited Circulation.

A new daily newspaper made its appearance in Washington this morning—the Bulletin of the Pan-American Scientific Congress. Its circulation is limited to a few thousand copies, it carries no advertisement, except notices connected with the program for the entertainment of the congress, and its cost is nothing to the delegates of the congress, but it is a real newspaper with a real newspaper man at the head of its editorial force and is printed in two languages—Spanish and English.

This morning's paper contains a complete report of the proceedings connected with the opening of the congress yesterday, with the speeches of Vice President Marshall, Secretary of State Lansing, Ambassador Suarez and the heads of the official delegations responding to the addresses of welcome, in full. The Bulletin's society report was on the job with a complete story of last night's reception at the Pan-American Union and of the other and private functions that were given in honor of visiting delegations or delegates.

An important department of the paper is devoted to a summary of what will happen today. The various section meetings as well as the entertainments to be given to the delegates. The Daily Bulletin will be out for every day of the congress up to and including the day after its closing.

The designer of the Bulletin and its editor-in-chief, John Vavasour Noel, one of the best known American newspaper men on the west coast of South America, is a Pan-Americanist in the true sense of the word. He has received his training in this country and then went to South America, where he has been for many years, and has been a monthly magazine. Mr. Noel was at one time the editor of three publications in Lima, Peru, and has been a monthly magazine.

Director John Barrett of the Pan-American Union, and he expressed himself yesterday as being highly satisfied with the Bulletin. Mr. Noel here at this time, because when Assistant Secretary Glen Levin Swigart, in his capacity of director of the Pan-American Union, was placed in charge, and he will be able to direct the work of the organization without a hitch.

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**AIDES BIG HELP TO VISITING DELEGATES**

Corps of Guides Attends to All Details of Social and Business Engagements.

Not the least interesting feature of the arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress has been the complete way in which the committee in charge has provided for the care of the visitors—especially those who are unable to speak English or speak it with difficulty.

Like the visitors who are unacquainted with the social and business customs of this country and all their worries and all their troubles are taken from their heads by the corps of aides, who are capable of doing every detail of the visitors' business and social engagements while he is in Washington. And this guide has been selected with special reference to his familiarity with the customs of the countries from which the delegates are coming.

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**DELEGATES WILL BE GUESTS AT THEATER**

American Contingent Will Be Host at National on Friday Evening.

The delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress and their ladies are to be the guests at a gala performance of the new musical comedy, "Sybil," with Julian Anderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn as the stars, at the New National Theater Friday evening.

The entire house has been purchased by the members of the American delegation to the congress, so that they will entertain their colleagues from South and Central America.

Vice President Marshall and every member of the cabinet as well as the members of the diplomatic corps of the South and Central American countries will be present.

The theater is to be especially decorated for the event in flags and bunting, and there will be garlands of flowers and other floral decorations. The performance of the new comedy will be made especially interesting by additional features for this special occasion.

**DR. ELIOT ADVOCATES SENSE DEVELOPMENT**

Tells Educational Section of Congress There Is Too Much Book-Learning.

The education of the senses—those faculties of accurate observation and proportion—instead of so much book learning was advocated in a paper by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, at the first meeting of the educational section of the Pan-American Union building this morning. The advent of mechanical power and machinery has done much to impair the sense development of the pupil in the secondary schools, Dr. Eliot declared, and one of the greatest needs of American secondary education is a means of developing this sense faculty again.

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**HAS IN HIS KEEPING LIVES OF DELEGATES**

Stedman Hanks' Card Index Contains Biography in Brief of Every One.

The history of the Americas' great men are in the keeping of Stedman Hanks, assistant secretary of the Pan-American Union. He has in his keeping a card index of the lives of every one of the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress. It is a card index of the lives of every one of the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress. It is a card index of the lives of every one of the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress.

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**Czar Asks Roumania to Intervene For Allies**

ROME, Dec. 28.—Czar Nicholas has sent Ambassador Schebeko to Bucharest to urge Roumania to intervene on the side of the allies, according to information reaching here today.

**T. G. Allen Hurt**

Thomas G. Allen, aged seventy-two, of 125 N. W. Avenue, was badly hurt when a pile of boxes fell on him yesterday in the General Land Office, where he is employed. He was taken to Emergency Hospital.

**SPANISH PREALING IN CAFES OF HOTELS**

Swiss Waiters, With Dictionaries, Help Delegates in Ordering Meals.

Spanish, with what might be called a full-fledged Swiss movement in accent, is the language of the cafes of Washington during the sessions of the Pan-American Scientific Congress. Throughout the course of the service hours in all hotel dining-rooms Swiss waiters may be heard translating menu French into Pan-American Spanish with the aid of a Spanish-English dictionary and much urging from the captains and head waiters.

A special course in Spanish was necessary at one of the hotels and cafes where no full-fledged Swiss were employed. The Swiss waiters who are graduates of the schools for waiters in Switzerland or of any of the hotels of that country, were supposed to be kind of bilingual, but the reality was that they were not so bilingual as they seemed to be.

Another difficulty has sprung up according to these specialists in languages. The Spanish spoken in the Americas is slightly different from that taught in the European schools. In fact, the Spanish spoken in the Americas is slightly different from that taught in the European schools. In fact, the Spanish spoken in the Americas is slightly different from that taught in the European schools.

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**WHAT'S ON PROGRAM IN CAPITAL TODAY**

Meeting for election of officers, Plaza Prieta Local, No. 2, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.

Address, "The Musical Thought of Shakespeare," Frank F. Marshall, before Readers' Club, Connecticut Studio, 8 p. m.

Tea and dancing, before Working Boys' Home, 8 p. m.

Annual meeting, American Negro Academy, 8 p. m.

Annual meeting, American Association for Labor Legislation, 8 p. m.

Annual meeting, American Society for International Law, 8 p. m.

Annual meeting, American Civic Association, 8 p. m.

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**ELKS TO USHER IN '16 WITH A BIG DANCE**

Marine Band Will Furnish a Program of All the Latest Numbers.

With the Marine Band Orchestra to furnish the music, Washington Lodge, No. 15, E. B. will give its New Year Eve dance at the Elks Club, Friday evening from 8:30 o'clock until 1 o'clock.

**U. S. BUREAU AT WORK TO END ALIENISM EVIL**

Naturalization Agents Carrying On One of the Government's Greatest Campaigns.

By JUDSON C. WELLS.

There are approximately thirteen million of un-naturalized aliens in the United States.

Of these, about ten millions have been in this country long enough to have become citizens, but have failed to do so. There are about seventeen millions of persons of alien birth in this country; only four millions have become citizens. Among the aliens resident here, the tendency not to become citizens and not to take any interest in the Government or the opportunities of citizenship, has in the last two decades become so strong that it is regarded by the naturalization authorities as a very serious matter.

**Would Make Them Citizens.**

A good deal has been said lately about the alien menace. But in truth the alien menace is not a menace at all. It is a problem. It is a problem that can be solved. It is a problem that can be solved. It is a problem that can be solved.

The Bureau of Naturalization, which is an instrumentality of the Department of Labor, is engaged in a systematic organization of the country for the purpose, first, of getting these aliens interested in acquiring citizenship; second, of lifting them for citizenship; third, of making sure that they do not become citizens until they are fitted, and, finally, of getting them made into citizens.

Some of the data that have been accumulated by the Bureau incident to this work is startling. For instance, Massachusetts has 89,350 foreign-born white residents, set in for citizenship, but only 14,651 applied for first papers; that is, declared their intention of becoming citizens. The vast majority of aliens in this country are of the Latin race. Americanism seem to have no desire to become Americans.

Not many years ago last year had 1,267,703 foreign-born whites, out of which number only 19,350, or less than one in 65, became naturalized, and only 1,000 declared their intention of becoming citizens.

The superintendent of schools recently informed that the Bureau of Naturalization that there are 50,000 people in New York who cannot speak any English, much less read and write it. This is a very serious situation. It is a situation that must be met. It is a situation that must be met.

It was to remedy this condition that the Bureau of Naturalization was established, less than ten years ago. It was established to remedy this condition. It was established to remedy this condition. It was established to remedy this condition.

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Politicians Got Busy. Then the politicians busy themselves, and scandalous things happened. In one city the controlling political party, through a friendly judge, had piles of blank papers issued to them. They were actually paid to fill in the blanks, which were then given to the alien voters. This is a very serious situation. It is a situation that must be met. It is a situation that must be met.

Some results of this reckless proceeding are shown in the fact that some of the alien voters have been actually turned into American citizens. Some of the alien voters have been actually turned into American citizens. Some of the alien voters have been actually turned into American citizens.

A Western judge commissioned his son as a deputy clerk of court, furnished him with a heap of blank naturalization papers duly signed up, and sent the young man out to corrupt the alien voters. This is a very serious situation. It is a situation that must be met. It is a situation that must be met.

The new law of 1906 requires, in the United States, the right to be represented at all naturalizations. Under this law, a person of alien birth must first declare his intention of becoming a citizen, and then, after a period of time, he must take the oath of citizenship. This is a very serious situation. It is a situation that must be met. It is a situation that must be met.

This taking it away from inferior tribunals.